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dermis, spores very free (not crowded); spores reddish-brown, oblong, very slightly constricted at the septum, the two cells equal in size, walls thick, verrucose over the terminal cell and about half way down on the basal cell, base and apex round, a large low apical papilla frequently present but not at all conspicuous, $24-27.5 \times 29-34 \mu$; pedicel hyaline, tapering downward, $37.5-44 \mu$ long, fragile, usually breaking off to about the length of the spore.

Allied to *P. menthae* but differing in the aecidial stage in the strictly erect form of the distorted branches of the host, and the bulbous base of the aecidia; in the uredo stage in oblong spores, never globose; in the teleuto stage in the thick wall which is more thickly verrucose, the less prominent apical papilla, less marked constriction at the septum and greater size of the spores.

I. II. III. On *Micromeria chamissonis*, Santa Cruz, June-July, 1903. I. and II. very abundant, III. rarely found. (Thompson); II. Big River, Mendocino County, June 14, 1903. (McMurphy.)

UROMYCES ATRO-FUSCUS Dudley & Thompson n. sp.

I. Amphigenous; spots small, pale yellow; sori round to short elliptical, scattered or clustered but not at all confluent, standing out prominently from the host, brown-black.

II. Spores scattered among the teleutospores, not abundant, elliptical, $16-17.5 \times 25-26 \mu$, rather thickwalled, echinulate, germ-pores conspicuous, equatorial.

III. Spores dark brown, obovate or not infrequently globose, more or less rounded, angular, $19-26 \times 25-31 \mu$, wall thick, slightly more so at the apex, papillate, strongly so on the upper half of the spore but less so on the lower half; pedicel hyaline 2.5-3 times the length of the spore, but fragile and usually breaking away near the spore.

On *Carex douglasii*, near Palmers, Mariposa County, June 22, 1894. (J. W. Congdon.) *Carex usta*, Bear Valley, San Bernardino County, Aug. 7, 1902. (L. R. Abrams, no. 2920.)

OHIO FUNGI. FASCICLE IX.

W. A. KELLERMAN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

List of Species and Hosts.

161. *Bovista plumbea* Pers.
162. *Cercospora helianthi* E. & E., on *Helianthus hirsutus* Raf.
163. *Coleosporium campanulae* (Pers.) Lév., on *Campanula americana* L.
164. *Elfvigia megaloma* (Lév.) Murrill, on stumps and logs.
165. *Entyloma menispermii* Farl. et Trel., on *Menispermum canadense* L.
166. *Melampsora salicis-capreae* (Pers.) Wint., on *Salix nigra* Marsh.
167. *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) DeBary, on *Dentaria laciniata* Muhl.
168. *Plasmopara sordida* Berk., on *Scrophularia marylandica* L.

169. *Plasmopara viticola* (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT., on *Vitis* sp. cult. and *Vitis vulpina* L.
170. *Polyporus anax* Berk., on an old stump.
171. *Polystictus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) Fr., on old logs, mostly cherry.
172. *Puccinia albiperidia* Arthur, on *Carex pubescens* Muhl.
173. *Puccinia angustata* Pk., on *Scirpus atrovirens* Muhl.
174. *Puccinia caricis-solidaginis* Arth., on *Carex stipata* Muhl.
175. *Puccinia polygoni-amphibii* Pers., on *Polygonum virginianum* L.
176. *Puccinia seymeriae* Burrill, on *Afzelia macrophylla* (Nutt.) Kuntze.
177. *Pucciniastrum agrimoniae* (DC.) Diet., on *Agrimonia mollis* (T. & G.) Britt.
178. *Septoria lactucae* Pass., on *Lactuca virosa* L.
179. *Septoria ochroleuca* B. & C., on *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.
180. *Synchytrium decipiens* Farl., on *Falcata comosa* (L.) Kuntze.

161. *Bovista plumbea* Pers.

Columbus, Ohio.

October 1903.

Coll. J. H. Schaffner.

"BOVISTA PLUMBEA: minor subglobosa plumbeo-caesia. *Obs. myc.* 1. p. 5.

"Iam aestate post pluuias crescere incipit, cortice exteriore candido adhuc involuta, qui demum vt plurimum aut totus euanescit, aut de quo basi particulae stellariformes, modo eleganti, remanent. Autumno matura, colore plumbea, libera aut terrae vix innata, non infrequens reperitur." D. C. H. Persoon. *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum, Pars Prima*, 137. 1801.

162. *Cercospora helianthi* E. & E.

On *Helianthus hirsutus* Raf.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 2, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"CERCOSPORA HELIANTHI, E. & E.—Spots none; hyphae hypophyllous, fasciculate, olive-brown, nucleate, becoming septate, crooked above, 70-90 x 5-6 μ , forming loose, olivaceous, indefinitely-limited patches; conidia obclavate, olivaceous, nucleate, becoming 3-6-septate, 70-110 x 5-6 μ ." J. B. Ellis & B. M. Everhart. *Journal of Mycology*, 3:20. Feb., 1887.

163. *Coleosporium campanulae* (Pers.) Lev.

On *Campanula americana* L.

Columbus, Ohio.

June, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"VREDO CAMPANULAE: Rotunda subdepressaque flauo-rubra magnitudine varia.

"OBS. Color demum, quod etiam de multis speciebus valet, ita expallescit, vt fungilli fere albidii euadant. Nonnunquam vero puluerem in vno alteroue indiuiduo eiusdem cespituli observaui colore spadicea distinctum." D. C. H. Persoon. *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum, Pars Prima*, 217. 1801.

164. Elfvingia megaloma (Lev) Murrill.

On stumps and logs.

Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 1902-3.

Coll. Kellerman, Schaffner, Jennings, Frank.

"POLYPORUS (Fomentarius) LEUCOPHAEUS M. mss.: dimidatus; pileo maximo suberoso-lignoso convexo-plano tuberculato-nodoso glabro, tandem concentrice sulcato, crustaceo-laccato, ex albo lacteo cinerascens, lineolis obscurioribus fasciato, margine obtuso lactea sterili; poris minimis primo niveis tandem fusciscentibus, ore intusque albis.

"HAB. Ad truncos Americae borealis. Ohio: SULLIVANT.

"DESC. Pileus dimidiato-sessilis, semiorbicularis, maximus, transversim 3 decimetra latus, 13-15 centim. longus, postice fere decimetrum crassus, laccatus seu crusta rigida sat crassa industus, initio lacteus, lineolis cinereis concentricis marginem versus notatus, tandem cinerascens et superficiem *Sterei fasciati* Schw. referens. Margo obtusus, late sterilis, ut et hymenium junius, candidus. Substantia durissima, floccoso-suberosa, badia. Pori longissimi, omnium minutissimi, intus nivei, ore obtuso eadem materia, qua totus fungus premitus est vestitus, initio obturati, dein obducti." J. F. Cam. Montagne. Sylloge Generum Specierumque Cryptogamarum, 157. 1856.

165. Entyloma menispermi Farl. et Trel.On *Menispermum canadense* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 5, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"ENT. MENISPERMI Farlow and Trelease.

"Conidia acutely ovate, 11-24 μ by 3.5-4 μ . Spores light colored, globose or somewhat angular, smooth, with thin walls, about 5.5-11 μ in diameter." W. G. Farlow. Botanical Gazette, 8:275. Aug., 1883.

166. Melamspora salicis-capreae (Pers.) Wint.On *Salix nigra* Marsh.

Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 20, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 47.

167. Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) DeBary.On *Dentaria laciniata* Muhl.

Columbus, Ohio.

May 5, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Botrytis parasitica: cespitosa candida, stipite deorsim simplice." D. C. H. Persoon. Observationes Mycologicae, 1:96, pl. 5. f. 6. a. b. 1796.

168. *Plasmopara sordida* Berk.

On *Scrophularia marylandica* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 3, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"*Peronospora sordida* n.sp. Maculis latis hypophyllis irregularibus sordide pallidis; floccis supra vage dichotomis, apicibus furcatis inaequalibus; sporis obovatis apice apiculatis.

"Forming broad, irregular, dirty, pallid spots on the under side of the leaves; threads loosely dichotomous above; tips forked, unequal; spores obovate, apiculate, .001 inch long." Berkeley and Broome. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, III. 7:449. 1861.

169. *Plasmopara viticola* (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT.

On (a) *Vitis* sp. cult., on leaves only; (b) *Vitis vulpina* L., on fruit only.

Columbus, O. (a), Sandusky, O. (b). June 10, 1900.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"*P[eronospora] viticola* (Berk. et Curt.) *Botrytis viticola* Berk. et Curt. apud Caspary, *Monastber. Berl. Acad.*; Berkeley, *Crypt. Bot.*, p. 301.

Mycelii tubi crassi, saepe constricti varicosique (haustoria non vidi). Stipites conidiferi fasciculatim e stomatibus emergentes, graciles, elati, summo apice parum attenuato brevissime semel bisve dichotomi v. trifurcati; sub apice ramos plerumque 4-6 (raro 3 v. 7) gerentes. Rami primarii plerumque alterno, distantes et exacte distichi, omnes pro stipitis altitudine breves; inferiores plerumque trifurcati divisionibus iterum bis trifurcatis v. quandoque bis dichotomis; ramuli ultimi (quarti) ordinis, aequae ac stipitis divisiones apicales, brevissime conico-subulati recti, acuti. Rami primarii superiores minores, inferiorum secundariis v. tertiariis conformes. Rami omnium ordinum angulis rectis patentes, primarii in uno plano divaricati, planum ramificationum secundi ordinis in primario, tertiariorum in primario et secundario perpendicularare. (Rarius rami primarii 2 inferiores oppositi sunt, raro ramulis 2 ulterius muniti nec trifurcati, rarissime rami primarii irregulariter sparsi nec distichi sunt.) Conidia parvula, ovoidea, apice lato rotundata v. subtruncata, pavilla destituta, membrana circumcirca aequali hyalina.

Oogonia parva, membrana tenui hyalina v. lutescente oosporam foventia subglobosam episporio tenui fusciscente diaphano laevi munitam.

Habitat in America boreali, in *Vitis aestivalis* Mich., et *V. Labruscae* L. folis, ibique (teste cl. Russell in schedula) mensibus Augusto et Septembri abundat. Specimina a cl. Curtis in Carolina australi et a cl. J. L. Russel in civitate Massachusetts lecta cl. Caspary benevole mecum communicavit.

Stipites conidiferi in foliorum pagina inferiore caespites sistunt candidos densos, maculas ibi praebentes numerosas saepe confluentes. Merito sane a cl. Berkeley (l. c.) haec species distinctissimis et nobilissimis adscribitur, neque tamen caeteris "perfectior" dici potest." A. De Bary. *Ann. Sci. Nat.* IV. 20:125-126. 1863.

170. Polyporus anax Berk.

On an old stump.

Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 20, 1902.

Coll. J. G. Sanders.

"Polyporus (Merisma) anax, Berk.

"Polyporus very much and intricately branched, the branches terminating in numerous frondose lobed pilei of various forms and sizes, imbricating and confluent, of a dusky gray, or lead colour, and somewhat downy or minutely fibrous above. The pores are white, varying in size and form, but mostly large and angular. The substance is coriaceous, brittle when dry. The smell is like that of mice, when it is in a dry state, but when moist almost inodorous.

"Found at the base of a dead stump, branching out from a thick single stem at the base, until at the top it formed a large head of branches and lobed pilei quite 16 inches in diameter. Ohio, U. S. Herb. Berk., No. 2458." M. C. Cooke. Grevillea, 12:37. 1883.

171. Polystictus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Fr.

On old logs, mostly cherry.

Columbus, Ohio.

September 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman, J. H. Schaffner, J. G. Sanders.

"Boletus cinnabarinus.

"Arboribus parasiticus accrescit in subalpinis Austriae; quem ex Carinthia etiam reverendus Franciscus Xaverius Wulfen transmisit. Fungus sessillis & horizontalis, superne convexo-planus, ruber & aequabilis; subtus planus, tenuissime nec profunde tubulosus, coccineusque; carne firma, coriacea, tenace, subrubella, aliquot lineas crassa. Antrorsum haud valde protenditur; latitudine variare a me visus ab unica ad quatuor uncias. Color in affervato diu jam perstitit." N. J. Jacquin. Florae Austriacae, 4:2. pl. 304. 1776.

172. Puccinia albiperidia Arthur.

On Carex pubescens Muhl.

Columbus, Ohio.

October 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"PUCCINIA ALBIPERIDIA SP. NOV.

"O. Spermogonia amphigenous, small, pale orange.

"I. Aecidia hypophyllous, small in circular clusters; substratum scarcely thickened; peridia white, low, margin incised, reflexed; spores pale yellow when fresh, subglobose, 15-20 μ in diameter; wall thin, smooth.

"II. Uredosori hypophyllous, small, round or oblong, soon naked; uredospores oblong, small, echinulate.

"III. Teleutosori hypophyllous, globose or oblong, pulvinate, dark brown. Teleutospores oblong-cuneate, 17-24 by 32-45 μ ; apex semi-circular or obtuse, thickened to half the length of the upper cell; side walls thin, slightly or not constricted; pedicel slender, colored, as long as the spore or shorter." J. C. Arthur. Journal of Mycology, 8:53. June, 1902.

173. *Puccinia angustata* Pk.On *Scirpus atrovirens* Muhl.

Edgerton, Williams Co., O.

Sept. 15, 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 26.

174. *Puccinia caricis-solidaginis* Arth.On *Carex stipata* Muhl.

Buckeye, Lake, Licking Co., Ohio.

Nov. 1, 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

For information concerning this rust see culture work by J. C. Arthur, in which he used teleutospores from *Carex jamesii* Schw. and from *Carex stipata* Muhl., obtaining aecidia on *Solidago canadensis* L. and *S. serotina* Ait. He then adds as follows:

"A comparison of this special with *P. caricis-asteris* and *P. caricis-erigerontis* [see labels 89 and 150] shows many resemblances, and it seems not improbable that the three represent more correctly the biological variations of one species." J. C. Arthur. Botanical Gazette, 35-21. January, 1903.

175. *Puccinia polygoni-amphibii* Pers.On *Polygonum virginianum* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 25, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 115.

176. *Puccinia seymeriae* Burrill.On *Afzelia macrophylla* (Nutt.) Kuntze.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 3, 1903.

Coll. O. E. Jennings.

"*P. seymeriae*, Burrill.

"III. Hypophyllous, and on stems and calyces. Spots definite, dark-colored, sori rather large, mostly crowded in conspicuous circular clusters a fifth of an inch in diameter, these sometimes confluent, dark brown; spores elliptical or oval, little constricted, obtusely rounded at the ends, smooth, wall firm, brown, 15-21 by 30-36 μ ; pedicel hyaline, broad, persistent, twice as long as the spore." T. J. Burrill. Bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, 2:188. 1885.

177. *Pucciniastrum agrimoniae* (DC.) Diet.On *Agrimonia mollis* (T. & G.) Britt.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 1, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 116.

178. Septoria lactucae Pass.On *Lactuca virosa* L.

Columbus, Ohio.

May 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Septoria Lactucae Pass., nov. spec.

"Maculae ferrugineae, irregulares, angulosae, totam folii laminam mox adurentes; perithecia minima, punctiformia, sparsa; spermatia filiformia, integra, recta vel culvula, hyalina." G. Passerini. Erbar. crittog. ital., ser. II. No. 746. 1878.

Note The same description (with the word "spora" added in parenthesis after spermatia) is given on the label in Thümen, Mycoth. univ. N. 1295. The date of the latter, however, is 1879.

179. Septoria ochroleuca B. & C.On *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 25, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Septoria ochroleuca. B. & C.—Maculis parvis orbicularibus peritheciisque ochroleucis marginatis; sporis curvis utrinque acutis uniseptatis.

"Spots small, pale, surrounded by a thin, dark margin; perithecia ochroleucous, collapsed, spores curved, subfusiform, uniseptate, .001 long." M. J. Berkeley. Grevillea, 3:9. September, 1874.

180. Synchronium decipiens Farl.On *Falcata comosa* (L.) Kuntze.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 9, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"UREDO ÆCIDIODES n. sp.

"Spots obliterated, sori amphigenous, bullate, small, scattered or close; spores globose, at first covered by the epidermis, then surrounded by its ruptured remains, bright yellow or orange 1/1200' in diameter.

"Leaves, petioles and stems of *Amphicarpaea monoica*. Common. June and July.

"When the sori are evacuated, the rather firm epidermis walls remain, forming a little cup with a narrow mouth and resembling the cups of some species of *Aecidium*." Charles H. Peck. Report on the N. Y. State Museum, 24:88. 1871.

Through inadvertancy an incorrect transcription was made for the label for No. 157, which is therefore to be discarded and the following label used instead.

157. Marssonina toxicodendri (E. & M.) Sacc.On *Rhus radicans* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., O.

Aug. 17, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"GLOEOSPORIUM TOXICODENDRI, E. & M., n. s.

"Spots amphigenous, dirty white, small (2 mm.) with a rather broad, nearly black border. Acervuli scattered, not numerous, dark colored. Spores oblong, 1-septate, 12-15 x 5-6 μ ." [corrected, 20-40 x 2½-3, mostly 22 x 30]. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. Journal of Mycology, 1:116. September, 1885.

By a clerical error Stylosanthes biflora (L.) B. S. P. was given as the host for No. 53. Please clip out from the reprint the host named below and paste same over the incorrect name on the label in the OHIO FUNGI exsiccati:

Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt.

MINOR MYCOLOGICAL NOTES. III.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

PODOSPHAERA TRIDACTYLA. — Having occasion to refer to herbarium specimens of Podosphaera recently, I was surprised to find that most of them named *P. kunzei*, *P. tridactyla* or *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*, were not the form authoritatively named as last given. This is a repetition of the decision published by Salmon in his Monograph of the Erysiphaceae, in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 11:37 4 Oct. 1900, where he states as follows: "Without exception all the plants labelled *P. kunzei* (the name under which Lévillé united '*P. tridactyla*' and '*P. myrtillina*') that I have seen, belong to *P. oxyacanthae*."

Of the American specimens examined — more than 100, widely distributed over the United States — labelled *P. kunzei*, *P. oxyacanthae*, *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*, and *Microsphaera fulvo-fulcra*, all prove to be typical *P. oxyacanthae* (DC.) DeBary.

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson kindly allowed me to examine a specimen from Seattle, Wash., on *Spiraea douglasii*, originally labelled *Sphaerotheca humili*, which Salmon pronounced *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*. The same mycologist of the United States Department of Agriculture also gave me the opportunity to examine 46 other specimens variously labeled as mentioned in the first part of this note. The specimens similarly labeled, in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium were likewise generously placed at my service for critical examination. I have to thank in addition the Carnegie Museum and other parties for similar kindness with reference to their specimens.

All American specimens proved to be *Podosphaera oxyacanthae* — the only *P. tridactyla* found being the Seattle specimen alluded to above. Several European specimens labeled *P. tridactyla* and *P. oxyacanthae* were examined and generally found true to name. When labeled *P. kunzei* they were readily referred to *P. oxyacanthae*, or to *P. tridactyla*. It is thought remarkable, if not quite inexplicable, that *P. tridactyla* should be found on the single host and in the single locality in this country.